MUSIC.

A WORD ABOUT MISS KELLOGG. A matinée performance of "The Barber of Seville" to day, at the Academy of Music, will bring to a close one of the most curious musical "seasons" which we have seen in New-York for a great while. Miss Clara-Louise Kellegg, when she left us last year for a professional visit to Europe, carried away the good wishes and regards of the entire public. We had not been slow to discover the capabilities of her voice, or to perceive her enthusiasm for art, her intelligence as an actress, and the excellent foundation for her future emineuce which, at the outset of her career, had been laid by a correct method of instruction. Her popularity had grown pretty steadily during the six or seven years that she had been singing in New-York-not bursting out in frenzied fits of enthusiasm, but merely keeping even pace with the development of her voice and the continual progress of her culture. Except Parepa-Rose, there had been, upon the whole, no singer since Patti went away whom we liked so much. We felt proud of her, too, as an American by birth and a New-Yorker by education. It is true we never overwhelmed her with money. Many a time, even after she had reached the plenitude of her powers, we used to leave the benches half-empty, while with excellent support and all the needed accessories of the stage she tempted us in vain. We liked her, yes; we praised her with all our might; but the praise and the liking were of a rather lofty kind; we patronized the young songstress, and thought her a very promising pupil, and predicted a fine success for her some day or other. Meantime the pleasant young voice had ripened by degrees into a soprane of rare purity and truth; the blushing girl had become an accomplished actress; the graceful singer bad grown to be one of the five or six most excellent prima donnas in the world. The change had been wrought so gradually that we hardly perceived it; until one night she sang in London, and the Cable flashed news to us of the rincing praises of the English critics, and the flatteries which were showered upon the unknown American girl by the titled connois sours of the old world. That altered everything, of course. There is nothing your free-born American of a certain class respects so profoundly as an English lord; and after Miss Kellorg had been made the fashion in London, Shoddy and Petrolia outran each other in determination that she should thenceforth and therefore be the fashion in New-York. Patrons became courtiers, and Inkowarm admirers were turned into devotees. This was all very well, to be sure. Miss Kellogg is a charming singer, and an attractive young lady besides; only we did not realize it until London told us so. In the midst, however, of the vulgarity which made much of her because it had been pronounced the aristocratic thing to do, and which crowded about her when she came home, not because she was what she was, but because her robes were scented with the perfumes of Belgravia, there was a good deal of honest, hearty, warm feeling, good deal of proper pride in the success of a country woman, and, perhaps, a fair amount of real musical appreciation. The triumph of her first night, at any rate, was complete. The applause was not purchased from the regular corps, nor stimulated by free tickets; the flowers were not furnished by the manager; the recalls were not part of the play rehearsed beforehand. If the Academy of Music had contained a thousand seats more they would all have been sold days before the opening; and though many of the stockholders, with characteristic indifference to the art which their theater was built to foster, left a conspicuous array of locked and empty boxes to chill the aspect of the auditorium, the house was, upon the whole, one of the most brilliant as well as one of the fullest that we have seen for a long, long while The assemblage was brilliant; but neither on that nor on any of the subsequent nights was it critical, and most of the applause was, evidently, a personal tribute, rather than an expression of approval of the performance. We said at the time that Miss Kellogg had not improved during her absence. Subsequent hearings have confirmed us in that impression. Some of her simplicity, so charming of old, has been rubbed off; and no style which is not simple can long please the ear or ever touch the heart. The change as yet is slight; but when a singer once falls into the sin of affectation it is marvelous how rapid is the decline from bad to worse, until the end is reached in a mere artificial vocalism which differs from music almost as a beautiful piece of mechanism differs from a living creature. Miss Kellogg often commits the fault of thinking more about the form of the music than its meaning. She sacrifices expression, and that peculiar pathos which lies in a perfectly natu ral style, to an ambition for brilliant execution. And one effect of this little failing-an effect of which she probably is unconscious—is an ap-parent loss of power in parts of many of her phrases, as if she saved her voice -not for passages which either for musical or dramatic reasons require increased intensity, but for these which give opportunities of vocal exhibition. This is not true art; the true artist forgets self in the effort to give adequate interpretation to a ality; and it is because she is so good a one that we make this minute criticism on a fault which is not very apparent, and which she may easily correct if she will. She has a strong hold upon the popular heart; but she can retain it only in one way: she must aim high, and not imagine that the goal of her career is reached when she is made the pet of the drawing-rooms. We think that only a small minority of her audiences have noticed any difference in her, except that her dresses perhaps are unusually gorgeous and her self-possession somewhat assured. That her success so far since her return has been personal and social rather than artistic, is evident from the heartiness with which she has nightly been applauded in her singing of "Home, Sweet Home," and the sublime patience with which her "supporting" performers have been tolerated. The song expressed the sentiment which animated the assemblage; we were heartily glad to have our young prima donna at home again, and it was delightful to hear that she was glad to be with us; but the song was not well sung, because it was not sung almply. And then the rest of the troupe! There were short spasms of excellence to be sure from one or two of them;

accompaniments for the entertainment of the evening. THE DRAMA.

Lotti, for instance, the first night, played Faust well, and

Petrelli was almost pretty good in the concert the same

evening; but if Miss Kellogg had sung with such a com-

pany a year ago she would have sung to an empty house.

As it is, nobody seems to care whether these people are

good or bad. They are like the musicians at a bail, only

REVIEW OF THE WEEK. In the theatrical week that is now closing several povel features have attracted attention. - There was, in the first place, "The Lancashire Lass," produced on Monday (vening, at Wallack's Theater. This piece has proved a success—that is, if success in such matters be proved by good houses and much applause. It is not a permanently valuable play, however, when closely considered. The merit of it, for the passing hour, is that it ministers to the current taste for surprises and stage effect. The substantial merit of it is that, here and there, it sketches human nature with fidelity and force. Its gubstantial merit, however, is not strong enough to win for it a lasting place upon the stage. It must wear out, after a while. Everything needful to its success has been done for it at Wallack's. The night scene on the pier and the Australian sheep-farm interior are, in partioular, admirable pictures of their kind. Then too, which of course is more important, the acting of Mr. J. W. Wallack, in the serio-comic part of the piece. A party by the name of Johnson, lends a great deal of light, color, and force to the representation. To say that the miscellaneous acting is good is to say enough. Mrs. Jennings's personation of Kale Sarston is the only one that rises above mediccrity-and it is but fair to say that the lady's acting is strong and fine. Usually she excels in comedy characters alone. This time she has displayed the pathetic power of deep emotion. Mr. Wallack has For Blow" in preparation, a drama also by Mr. Bryon; but this is a play of a better kind, and its production is not actually a subject of popular clamor. The public is well content, we fancy, to enjoy the present lurid hour. What can be finer, when you go to the theater, than to see everybody enter to slow music ! There is, we should not omit to state, a strong pathetic element in "The Lancashire Lass." Death cuts the thread of one individual in the third act, and of another in the fifth.-From "The Lancashire Lass" there is an obvious and easy transition to the Middlesex lady. Scott-Siddons has appeared here, as our readers know, and her advent is one of the chief events of the season. She has given four readings this week, and will give two more-one at a Matinée to-day, and the other on Monday evening. She has very clearly indi-cated her extraordinary powers as a comedy actress; and powers of this order are very rarely encountered. Your tragedy queen may be found in almost every rural hamlet; but the woman who apprehends and can reproduce the brilliant aspects if the pertinacious underwriters had not succeeded of human life and character is almost a phenomenon. Mrs. Scott-Siddons should act, and not read. The diffi-Booth is understood to be desirous of affording this splendid talent a medium of expression at his theater; but his theater is not likely to open before the first of stewed prune expression upon her hips, evidently cx.

In the satin popular, with row board and a with row board and a first find for the country.

Sologion Parsons, Chairman.

In the best interests of the country.

Sologion Parsons, Chairman.

Sologion Parsons, Chairman.

But his theater; but the satin popular, with row board and satin popular, and have no making and like bound in satin and the country.

Sologion Parsons, Chairman.

But his theater; but the satin popular, and have no making a find for the country.

Sologion Parsons, Chairman.

But his theater; but the satin popular, and have no making a find for the country.

Sologion Parsons, Chairman.

But his theater; but the satin popular, with row board and satin popular.

But his theater; but the satin popular, and have no making a find for the country.

Sologion Parsons, Chairman.

But his theater; but the satin popular, and have no making a find for the country.

But his theater is not fixed for the country.

Sologion Parsons, Chairman.

But his theater; but the satin popular, and have no making a find for the country.

Sologion Parsons, Chairman.

But his theater; but the satin popular is not fixed for the country.

But his theater is not fixed for the country.

But his theater is not fixed for the country.

But his theater; but his theate

pecting to be admired. A queer accessory is introduced little girl is a dress of searlet gros-grain silk, with a sixin the shape of a heron, who is standing against her right | inch plaiting on the skirt, a black silk velvet pelisse January, at the earliest. Mr. Wallack's company is full leg in the shelter of the net, with its bill buried in its with open sleeve, broad sash of scarlet ribbon, marquise -nor, in any case, is it likely that the actress would consent to identify herself with "the stock." At present, breast-feathers, and apparently sound asleep. One wontherefore, reading seems to be the only available pretext ders, as he looks at this ungainly figure, with its entire absence of motive, its disregard of historic truth, and its dyked, and gathered up at the sides of the front width, for the introduction of the strange actress who is want of beauty, that the maker should within our gates. To the significance of her reading our testimony has already been borne. Others may read have imagined that she had the power to execute a work as well (and we have heard many others read tragedy of such pretensions. What mania seizes our artists, almost without exception, to start at once on their careers better), but no woman's readings has, in our time, evinced such abilities for the dramatic illustration of with the most difficult subjects that they can propose to comedy. Her comedy is as clear as the tone of a silver themselvest What a melancholy list of failures mark bell, and as sparkling as a mountain torrent under the the record of American sculpture! Especially does this light of the moon. It is mellow and genial too, and, as failure seem to beset our women scuiptors; and they somebody once said, racy of the soil whence it springs. have the further disadvantage of being upheld in their Her best reading, this week, was that of the scenes from waste of their own time and that of other people. Wit-"As You Like It." Rosalind is the character she has ness Miss Hosmer's crudities-her Zenobin, her Puck, her most devotedly studied, and doubtless the one between Cenci, and think how extravagantly they have been which and her own there exists the strongest affinity. prrised on this side the water. How is she to see her The existence of such affinity, we may remark in faults if she works forever with her head in a cloud of passing, is almost invariably the secret of the eccesses achieved upon the stage. But, besides her Stebbins with her "Africa" and her "Horace Mann" both Rosalind, we have been enabled, so far as readings go, bearing witness impossible to slience of her utter unfitto study Mrs. Scott Siddons's Juliet, Portia, Beatrice, and ness as yet to make a statue. Think of Vennie Ream Katharine: and each confirms the impression so strongly with her ten thousand dollar reward from Congress for made by the first. We trust she may have a wide and assassinating Mr. Lincoln a second time. And now comes general hearing. Her reading gives a taste of her acting; Miss Lander with her Virginia Dare, a thoroughly laughand, in lack of the whole bottle of champagne, we may, able piece of work if one did not feel too indignant to like that old Prussian sovereign whom everybody has heard of, be tolerably well content with a single glass .laugh over such pretentious folly. In the front part of Mr. Derby's shop, however, is a From Steinway Hall, wherein Mrs. Scott-Siddons is reading, the step is short and easy to the Academy of lately of Boston, which shows what can be done by a per-Music. In this instance it ought to be called the sen who will confine herself within the limits of a reason-Academy of Muscle. Leotard, the French gymnast, able ambition, and be content with what can be accom-

bust of Gep. Grant by another woman artist, Mrs. Ames, plished by real hard work. Mrs. Ames ought to be gratefully remembered as the person who has given us the only good bust of President Lincoln, a work executed under the most favorable auspices, and with a diligent pains, taking stimulated by an ardent admiration of her subject. Her " Grant" is a no less excellent performance, and is a most satisfying likeness as well as a skillful piece of modeling. It would appear that Grant's features are of a singular delicacy, combined with a massive strength in the contours. The nose is particularly fine, as indeed is indicated in all the best photographs; the eye is well formed and well placed, the mouth is firm and yet kindly, and the forehead, without being intellectual, is expressive of a balanced common sense.

appeared there on last Thursday evening.

not, as the reader will divine, one of the daugh-

ters of music-they, indeed, having been brought

low. But he is tremendous as a sen of thunder, and he

has made a good deal of noise in the world, accordingly.

He performs upon the trapeze. He gets into the circum-

ambient air, and performs back somersaults therein. He

takes an airy delight in putting himself into deadly peril.

He has an indescribably coel way of hurling himself

through space, and pretending to miss his hold on the

wooden bar of acrobatic salvation, and then of tumbling

into headlong safety. This is very trying to the nerves

of the spectator, but it does not seem to affect those of

the performer. Leotard is a slender, strong, lithe, grace-

ful creature, and his exploits put the finishing touch of

elegance upon all that we have yet seen of ground and

lofty tumblings. It is to be hoped that the spectacle of

his performances is profitable to himself, for certainly it

is not profitable to anybody else. It might be more ap-

propriately presented, let us add, elsewhere than in the

Academy of Music.-From these three novelties of the

theatrical week, we pass to its miscellaneous features.

The admirers of Mr. Edwin Forrest have seen him, at

Niblo's Garden, in Jack Cade, Damon, and Marbeth. The first too are well known, and are well known to be good. They are full, that is, of the physical attributes of this

essentially physical actor. There was a time when Mr.

Forrest used to study the rage of wild beasts; and how

useful his studies were may be perceived by the studions

spectator of the forest scene in "Jack Cade," or, on Monday

next, by his personation of the Gladiator. To his Macbeth

bare allusion will suffice. It is insufferably bad-a per-

formance without imagination and without intellectual

power, and one that is to an unbearable extent deformed

Forrest will next week play Melamora and Rich-

ard III. To-night, at this theater, Miss Heron

will make her last appearance as Camille, A writer in The Times refers to this lachrymose theme,

and indicates, to the possible spectator, a lively way of

making this performance useful. A funciful visit to the

grave of Camille is recommended, where the corpse is to

be unearthed, and "the glistening worm" is to be

plucked off of "the raven hair." If we only could see

amille quietly inurned, even this charming spectacle

and preparatory rife might be endured. But that is

too much to hope for-as long as stily people,

who find themselves blowing their noses and wiping their

eyes over the woes of the French courtesan, imagin

that therefore the picture has a moral influence.-In the

Broadway Theater, last night, Mrs. Florence took a ben-

wears the clothes that Burton were in this character; but

of course he will not be hurt if we say that he touches

that great actor's art in no other particular. Compari son, however, is not criticism. Mr. Florence's Captain

Cuttle has merits of its own that make it valuable. The

actor's nature is one of blended tenderness and humor

and, through the garb of Captain Cattle, that

nature shows pleasantly forth, Mrs. Florence appeared in five characters in the "Young Actress,

and was as merry and picturesque as ever.

There will be a Matinee at this theater to-day. The en

gagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence will extend to the end of next week, when Mrs. Lander is to come back and

produce "Marie Antoinette."—In respect to "Ixion" and

the Lydla Thompson Burlesque Troupe, which mingled

attractions are delighting the town at Wood's Museum,

we do not know that any new word can be said. It

that is the rapid growth in popularity that has at-tended the career of Miss I is Weber, who, in the most

emphatic manner, may be set down as a buriesque as

city.-For the admirers of circus acts there is large

range of choice. He may find an elegant enter-tainment of this order, at Mr. Lent's New-York Circus, in Fourteenth-st., where the "Feast of the

the horse-drama amid its native tan-bark and under its

ancestral canvas, at the European Circus, on Thirty-

ourth-st. Day performances, this afternoon, at both-

Two Minstrel novelties are promised for Monday. The Bryants produce a new burlesque of "La Sonnambula,"

and Kelly & Leon's Minstrels produce their long-prom-

ised burlesque of "Orphee aux Enfers."-The San Fran

ciseo Minstrels stick to "Barber Brown."-The 257th per-

formance of "Humpty Dumpty" will be given, this after-

noon, at the Olympic Theater. The Pantomine closes, to-night, its 35th week, and still its popularity is unn

bated.-There will be a Malinee of Prof. Robde's wonder, ful exhibition of "Earth and Man," at Allemania Hall.

week; but we believe it is to be reopened by Mr. Worrell

and that a series of Mr. Augustin Daly's plays will then

Leotard has been taken suddenly ill, and will

THE FINE ARTS.

In these pleasant Autumn days the print-

hop windows and the picture galleries begin again to

take on their accustomed brightness. The well-known

crowds gather once more about Goupil's corner and

Schaus's immense window, and saunter into Snedecor's

pleasant new room, or Mr. Somerville's equally pleasant

old one, and there is talk everywhere among lovers of

pictures about the beautiful things that are coming from

over seas, and out of studios at home, during the long

There are changes, toe, promised or accomplished, in

some of the old landmarks. For the first, Broadway is to

lose Goupil's, and Fifth-ave, is to gain it, and give the

new comer a splendid lodgment. How soon this will hap-

pen we cannot inform our readers, because the masons

and carpenters still hold possession of the new Home of

the Fine Arts, and their ways are past finding out. But

it may be before Winter is over, and, great as was the

advance upon all that had been accomplished before in

the way of art galleries and print-shops when the house

of Goupii first opened its present establishment, we shall

see a much greater advance in proportion, upon anything

that we have to-day in New-York, when Mr. Knoedler

Derby, too, has given New-Yorkers a new lounging-

place, and his gallery in the rear of his first-opened book-

store, on the corner of Great Jones st. and Broadway, 18

a fine room, that recalls the pleasant Art Union Gallery

of old time, where we could step in from the street, and

out again, without the labor of climbing stairs, and with-

out the bother of tickets. Much was learned by our peo

ple, and much enjoyed, in that well remembered room,

and Mr. Derby, we trust, will revive something of the

advantage that is to be gained in this freedom of

access to works of art. In the smaller room

at the rear of the large gallery is Miss Lan

der's Virginia Dare, a statue whose remantic

history has given it an interest that muct inevitably fail

to be sustained by seeing the work itself. The statue was

modeled and cut in marble in Italy; but on the voyage

to America the vessel that carried it was shipwrecked off

the coast of Spain, and the statue was lost, curiously as it

happened, in the harbor of Paloe, the very port from

which Columbus set sail to discover the continent on

which Virgini a Dare, the subject of the statue, was after-

saw the light in America. Thus far the story

is very pretty; but it would have been bet

in fishing the statue out of the sea. Virginia Dare is

represented as standing perfectly naked, with the excep-

tion of a great fish-net, with its bobs, which she has par-

ward to be born, the first child of English parents that

Mrs. Lander's reputation as an artist

opens the doors of his new Rooms in the Fifth-ave.

Winter months that stretch so cheerily before us.

be presented, beginning with "Under the Gaslight."

not perform to night.

reiteration. One point we may punse to note.

praise both, if praise were not

"Dombey and Son" was acted, and Mr. Florence appeared as Captain Cuttle. Mr. Florence, we believe

bad elecution. Besides the Gladiator, Mr

The nation already has Mr. Ames' Lincoln in marble, and a copy is owned by the State of Massachusetts; it is to be hoped that the Government will also purchase that of Grant, such a commission may serve to counterbalance the shameful one given to Miss Ream.

THE FASHIONS. A few cold days and clear Autumnal skies have produced the effect of crowding the magazines, and hurrying our modistes with excess of work. The importations are large, and the styles rich and varied. We have noticed many recherche tolletes, of heavy material, particularly the wool serge and tartans; the latter will be much worn by young indies and misses. The favorite plaid is the Campbell, in which blue and green predom, inate. All these costumes have double skirts; the over dress looped with rosettes of satin velvet. The Basehlik | fr cape is new, and very pretty for slight forms, giving breadth and fullness. A long plaid searf or shawl, worn scarf-fashion, is also much in vogue; they are gathered up at the center of the back with a large broach or bow of ribbon, crossed over the front, and fall over the left shoulder, and fastened with shoulder-knot or pin. The serge cloths are made in like manner, either finished with a broad silk galloon or braid, or scalloped and bound in bias satin or silk bands in the same color of a darker shade, or in black; fringes are very generally used, but they are hardly suitable to these undress material. For trimming silk, veivet, or there undress material. For friming sus, veves, or satio, nothing can be more elegant than rich slik fringes. There are many novelties in these trimmings, and jet is a pleasing feature in some of the latest and more costly patierns. We saw several very elegant street toilets at the recent wedding at Dr. Osgood's Church; one in purples sation over a skirt of the same shade of velvet, with fishin of velvet, broad sash ends, richly fringed; the bonnet was of white sation, with pendant spray of delicate resserbines, falling with the rich golden brown curls of the chignon, over a flat Spanish collar of rare lace; the strings of the bonnet were of the same lace and faatomed with sprays of roses to correspond with the pendant and face trimmings. An elegand carriage does a gray moire antique, fulli train flounced with rich black lace and a quilled sation heading, a velvet basque of the same color with fall of lace, white lace boaret rully trimmed with curled planes. Diamond earrings and brooch. Another carriage toilst was a gray moire antique, fulli train, open at the side, and gathered in a blue satio reserving and brooch. Another carriage toilst was a gray moire antique, fulli train, open at the side, and gathered in a blue satio reserving and brooch. Another carriage toilst was a gray moire antique, fulli train, open at the side, and gathered in a blue satio reserving and brooch. Another carriage toilst was a gray moire antique, fulli train, open at the side, and gathered in a blue satio reserving and brooch. Another carriage toilst was a gray moire antique, fulli train, open at the side, and gathered in a blue satio reserving and brooch. Another carriage toilst was a gray moire antique, fulli train, open at the side, and gathered in a blue satio reserving and brooch. Another carriage toilst was a gray moire antique, fully trimmed with curled planes. Or more trains, you may link the train at the side, and gathered in a blue satio reserving the train at Cincinnati, coming eastward they say the fact that the house has satin, nothing can be more elegant than rich silk fringes. opleted this quiet but elegant costume. An elegant erought in seed pearls, was carried upon the arm. A ery unique suit was of black and Metternich green, a a instrons black silk, with bias ruffles bound in green atin, a broad satin such, with jet ends and fringes; the as, open at the throat, displayed a Mechlin collar and chemisette ffastened with satin bows; the bonnet was of blick Spanish lace, with full wreaths of this peculiar green. And here let me suggest that none but very fair complexions, with brilliant color in lip and check, should venture to wear this color close the face; to such only is it at all favorable. It is diarly trying to pale or dark beauties. We have seen me very beautiful and costly tollets in preparation for the coming gay season. Some designed for dancing will be looped at the back and sides, with buttons and loops convenient. The wrists and sleeves are decolette, but in most cases will be worn with fichus or tuckers of rich lace or tulle, puffed and trimmed with satin pipings and nows the color of the dress. One elegant full dress reand instrons, the walst low and square, finished with bertha of fine black Bayeux lace. An overdress of the same rich lace was formed of six gored widths, each falling in very deep scallop and trimmed on the sides with bows of satin. A set of fine pink corals of exquisite workmanship is to be worn with this toilet. A new style of Fall dress is made of white gaze de chambray; the under skirt is trimmed with puffings of the same material headed by a colored velvet or satin bias band, 14 inches wide, edged with blond. The upper skirt is formed of puffs, or is bouilloinned, separated by the velvet bands to match the lower skirt; the bodice and sleeves low and square. The coiffure should be full puffs, with white flawers and trailing foliage, the ornaments of artistic medallions or cameoes. A quaint but recherche toilet is of white and black striped silk, demi-train, with flounces a quarter of a yard deep, headed with two or three black satin ronleaux; the upper dress of white glace, cut in deep vandykes, with bias bands of the striped silk corded in black satin; small jacket of black satin, cut low and square wrought in silk and let embroidery. This jacket is a novelty, and will be worn in black and searlet cloths, emreidered in silk and braid; it sets to the figure at the waist, and is open and square at the front, without sloeves; an epaulette, or bands with tassels, will finish the under sleeve. Lace and muslin jackets in the same style will be worn over low bodies of silk. We saw a violet satin evening toilet, with a black Spanish lace tacket, and the effect was charming. A rich carriage or dressy walking suit is a striped skirt of violet and maize colored silk, upper dress of violet glace, rounded in front, the side-gores narrow and pointed, the back-width full and gathered into the plain side-widths, finished with satin rouleaux at the bottom and sides; a mantelet or pelerme is cut full, and gathered at the back with satin bow, ends long int front and passing under the belt, trimmed with lace border; fanchon bonnet of white satin and blende, flowers of violet velvet with maize centers, lace lappets, fastened with flowers. A striking tollet is of Nasturtian-colored gros-grain silk, the skirt ornamented with three bouillions, the waist low and square; an over-dress is of black gaze de chambray, the skirt 18 inches shorter than the under-dress, finished with bouilhors of the same material, divided by pipings and bows of satin, a Louis XV, basquine, a sash of satin passing under the basquine loops up the skirt at the back a la camargo; the satin trimmings are of the same color as the under-dress; ornaments of Roman gold. The new dresses and sacks for children and young misses are exceedingly picturesque, an under-dress, in the princess shape, of bright plaid; over-dress of gray poplin, bound in velvet, to correspond with the local color of the under-dress, looped with bands and buttons at equal distances, forming an easy scallop. The overwaist cut square, with shoulder straps, double-cape, or Carrick of some material as the over-dress, bound to correspond, and lined with quilted silk or opera flannel of the same color as binding and under-dress. Hat a Chas-

sear of gray velvet, with plume and bindings same color

as dress. A bright blue cashmere with narrow raffles of

row widths of the same gray silk, gathered at the seams

gray silk is bound in blue satin, an over-dress cut in nar-

on blue satin pipings, with low bodice finished with full

hat in black velvet, with aigrette of scarlet feathers, a blue popila dress with double skirt, the upper skirt vanwith resettes and sash of satin, paletot of gray velvet open at the throat, corded and faced with blue, Chasseur hat of gray, with blue cords and steel ornaments. Another and less expensive walkingdress is an under-dress of scarlet and black striped weolen poplin or merino; an upper skirt of black cashmere, cut in deep squares and bound in scarlet, a scarlet "Colleen Bawn," or double circular cape, with black braid and jet passé menterié border, gathered at the back with bow or resette of black ribbon, black felt Spanish hat and feather. Many simple and inexpensive dresses are of the soft gray winseys, with bright plaid bindings, or looped ever gay plaid petticoats; dark gray winsey suits, corded with searlet merino, or cut in deep scallops, incense blown about her by flatterers? Think of Mrs. over a scarlet underskirt, are simple but effective; and entire suits of crimson serge cloth, pinned with black velvet and jet buttons, are soft and warm, and yet light and tasteful enough for street costumes for this season, for very young children; a new article in white velveteen is also very charming for the little ones, bound and ornamented with colored satins and velvets.

A RAILWAY HOTEL.

INFORMATION FOR TRAVELERS-RAILWAY-STA-TION EATING AND CHEATING-TRAVELERS' FARE AT EASTON-THE LOGAN HOUSE AT AL-TOONA-AN EXAMPLE OF FAIR DEALING WITH TRAVELERS-SPORT IN THE MOUNTAINS. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Altoona, Penn., Oct. 19.—The mountain lap which this young and thriving town is seated has an elevation of about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. It elevation of about 1,100 feet above the level of the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and at the foot, on the eastern side, of the steep ascent of the Alleghany ridge. Many travelers going westward, and arriving here at evening, "lay over" for the night, that arriving here at evening, "lay over for the night, that have see by day the picturesque scenery afforded in parting.

Alleghany ridge. Many travelers going westward, and arriving here at evening. "lay over" for the night, that they may see by day the picturesque scenery afforded in the passage. And when in the cars the next morning, they have nothing to regret, but much to be thankful for. The train stops in front of the "Logan Heuse," not 50 feet from its porch. A choice and bountful supper, elegant parlors, with or without music, airy chambers, beds and mattresses that allow no sensibility of bones, both-tubs on the same floor, and a breakfast better than you get at home, generally, put a party of friends in excellent relish to fly up the Allegany Mountains. They are sure to leave a unanimous verdict of "blessings on the Logan House."

It will not be disagreeable to the "traveling public" to be a little more particularly informed as to the kind of entertainment that may be depended on at this place. It is 613 infles from New York by the shortest route Westward, which, in my judgment, is also the safest and least wearing. I have tried all the routes often enough to compare their ments and drawbacks; and I am glad to praise the best, that the others may be stimulated to do as well, or better if they can. What the traveler most soffers from, and grumbles about, is railway station fare. With every good reason. It is mostly vile, unwholesome stuff. I can give authoritative advice as to 97 out of every 100 stopping piaces between Boston, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, &c. "Don't ent there. You will get bad articles badly cooked, pay double price, and carry away a six-hours headsche." One of the three in 100 where this will not happen is here.

On lighting at the Logan House, you see the unwonted convenience of near forty basins whereat to wash, and clean towels to correspond. Water is brought in pipes

will not happen is here.

On lighting at the Logan House, you see the unwonted convenience of near forty basins whereat to wash, and clean towels to correspond. Water is brought in pipes from a notch in the mountains, called the "kettle," several miles distant. It gives me malignant pleasure to name in contrast the "wash room" at Easton, on the New-Jersey Central road, where the Cincinnati night express stops for breakfast. Within lifty feet of a canal, and a hundred or so of the Delaware River, they farmish one tin basin, and one towel a fortnight, for fifty or more passengers; and they expect all to wash in the same water. If any enterprising, strong-minded woman wants clean water, she may find a hogshead outside, round a corner, with a tap that lets out a stream as big as a pipe-stem, at which in haif an hour she may renew the basin. The basins at the Logan House are in line along the porch, extending sixty or seventy fest each side of the during room door. A very important result of this arrangement is that the traveler has 19 minutes out of the 29 for which the train stops to eat deliberately and in a Christian manuer whereas at places like Easton so much time is consumed by people interrupting each other in the washing process that he can do hothing but snatch and run. It is, I verily believe, a part of the calculation of railway caling house keepers generally to reduce the

routes to prefer. Take notice, New-York Central, Eric, and Haltimore and Ohio—from which last save me, O Pate!

The Logan House has 106 lodging-rooms, altogether on a more oberal scale than those of any city hotel. The ceilings are high, ventilation is ample, and the furniture is substantial and elegant. One must have pleasant dreams, if any, on such bedsland mattresses. Every room has gas, and each floor bath rooms and closets. Each story has wide hallways, with bule-nies at the windows, from which you look downward on the never-ceasing passage of railway trains, or upward to the tops of the mountain ridges, just now arrayed in the sad but heantiful colors of Autumn. On the top of the house is a look-out for the watchman of trains, who pulls a belirope to notify when the tables must be prepared and the food dished. The natural head of water is sufficient for hose pipes over the roof, and all through the house. The steam heating apparatus is in a separate building, and warmers are distributed in the halls and pariors. These latter are furnished in city style, abating only the tawdryness that passes for lawny. One of them has served as hall-room all Summer, being left uncarpeted for that purpose, and a first-rate plano gives the music.

What more wouldst thou have in a hotel, O, traveler! Here is the telegraph, by which thou mayst communicate with home, buy cotten at Now-Orleans, use the "margin" in Wall or Threadneedlests, or consult with thy doctor in Paris. I had marily forgotten the croquet grounds under the shade trees in Summer. The Winter is now drawing on, and two days since an Alpine snow squall whitened "Gospel Hill," from the top of which, immediately behind the town, thou mayst enjoy an almost measureless prospect of "cloud capp'd mountains." These mountains, or more properly, ridges, are inhabited liberally by deer, and the season is now opening for the "brave sport" of hunting them. The sportsman is hisely to encounter black bears also, and to have a quarrel if he likes it. Bruin is a little civili He acts only on the defensive. It is quite common parties to go out and camp in the woods for several suit of deer, and the average success is said to be enough to reward the adventure

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL AND STATE COM-MITTEES-RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF GRANT, GRISWOLD, AND THE OTHER UNION NOMI-

At a meeting of the National and State Committees duly appointed at the Convention of War Democrats at Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, in November, 1864,) held in the City of New-York, on Monday, Oct. 12, 1868, the Hon. Solomon Parsons of Massachusetts was called to the chair, and H. C. Page of New-York chosen Secretary. After a very full interchange of sentiment, on motion, several vacancies in the National and State Committees were filled. On motion, the following preamble and reso-Intions were adopted:

initions were adopted:

Whereas, At the Convention of the War Democracy held at the Cooper Institute, in this city, in November, 1864, these Committees were appointed, to continue until our successors should be chosen by a regular constituted Convention, with certain rules and regulations prescribed to govern them in the discharge of their duties, and with power to fill vacancies, and to take such measures as the public interests seem to require; and whereas, from the time that Lee surrendered his sword at Appointation, Grant was emphatically the choice for the Presidency of the loyal people of the country, and was duly nominated to said office by the Union Republican party, an organization made glorious by its devetion to the flag and the success with which it carried the Government through years of war and trial; therefore

Resided, That acting in the same patriotic spirit which actuated the patriots of 1864, and brought to the support of the lamented Lincoln such men as Stanton, Logan, Dix, Pierrepont, Sickles, Stebbins, Cochrane, Cutting, Coddington, Worrall, Walbridge, Tremain and other War Democrats, we will again by our flank movement, so successfully made in the last Presidential campaign, contribute all in our power to the success of the candidates of the Union party in the United States and in the State of New York, appealing to the war Democrats and loyal men of the country and State, in support of Grant and Colfax, Griswold, Cornell, Barkley Barnum, and Young, and call upon the war Democrats and upon all who are opposed to the "lost cause," which, defeated in battle is seeking ascendancy at the ballet-box, with attendant threats of Rebels and traitors of civil war, repudiation, and a restoration to power of men who sought to deatroy the Republic, to unite in support of the Union candidates in all the States, that the defeat of the common onemy may be the more complete and conclusive.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of War Democrats

in all the States, that the defeat of the common enemy may be the more complete and conclusive.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of War Democrats and patriotic men throughout the States to support all the Union candidates—state, district and local—presented to the people, representing as they do principles vital to the public interests, to humanity, liberty, and good government.

estiment.

Resolved. That these Committees warmly approve of the mass meeting called to be held in the city of New-York by many eminent citizens and war Democrats to declare for Grant, and have no doubt of its good effect for the best interests of the country.

By order of the joint Committees of the War Democatry.

RECEPTION OF THE HEROES OF ALCOLEA-REDUCTION OF DUTIES-THE FUTURE GOV-ERNMENT. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRID, Oct. 9 .- The Madridenes ought by this time to be pretty well tired of receptions. On Saturday, they welcomed the Dake of Torre: on Wednesday, the Marquis of Castilejos, and yesterday was the grand reception of the Heroes of Alcolea. The troops arrived at the railway station in the afternoon, and were met by the national guard. They marched along the Prado, and up the Calle de Gerrissimo, passing nuder a new triumphal arch crected just below the Houses of Representatives specially in their honor, and bearing the names of the leaders of the Revolution. In the centre of the arch in front was the the inscription, "To the Heroes of Alcolea," and on one of the sides were the names of Serrano, Caballero, Alami neros, Irquierdo, Rey and Salazar. On the other side were the names of the various corps who took part in the action, and on the arch fronting towards the Puerta del Sol were in the centre the names Prince Topeto and below the in the centre the names Prince Topeto and below the names of the captains of some of the squadrons, &c. One of the uprights bore the names of the ships of the squadron and the other the names of the principal effect of spain. The inhabitants of the city, who were present in great numbers, cheered immensely, and a profusion of crowns were given in the street to the different corps, the receivers sticking them on their bayonets or swords or placing them on their arms, as the case might be. In the night the illuminations of the preceding night were renewed, but not so universally, and the numbers in the streets were not so great as they had been on the previous evening. In many places fires were kindled, and many of the triumphal arches made a beautiful display of colored lights.

and many of the triumphal arches made a beautiful display of colored lights.

The Junta here, following the example of the juntas of several other places, have taken 33½ per cent off the daties paid to the city on articles of consumption. They make this change retrospective, and decree to Gens. Serrano, Prim, Cabaliero de Rudas, Ros de Olano, and others, accompanied by their staff, were on the steps of the House of Congress, where were also the members of the Revolutionary Junta, and were sainted by each corps as it marched by. The corps were as follows: The Infantry of Bailon Caluca, Canabria, Borbon, and Valencia; the Guardia Rurai of Cordoba and Seville, the Regiment of Aragon, the Third Regiment of Foot Artillerry, the Second Regiment of Horse Artillery, and the two regiments of Laucers of Villaviciosa and Santiago; in all, 16 battalions, 8 batteries, and 2 regiments of cavalry. The division was commanded by Gen. Alaminos. All thinking people see much difficulty in the way of a speedy settlement of the Constitution, and although the advanced party in the country, and especially the large province of Catalonia, are for the establishment of a republic, in Madrid the greater number of men of sagacity are of opinion that such a form of government is as yet far in advance of the Spanish people. The idea that seems to find most favor with these is that of offering the throne to Prince Alfred of England. But even if this were to be done, his acceptance of such a position is more than doubtful. It is evident that the new Cortes will have before it a matter of no small difficulty to settle the form of the new government, and the leaders, if they have any sincere desire for the regeneration of Spain, must curb their own ambitious desires for the good of the nation, and must even be content to see their own honestly-cherished ideas of the right course to be adopted overrished by the voice of the majority. Unless these things be done, the most serious part of the revolution is yet to come.

Olozaga has possitively refu

ay of colored lights. The Junta here, following the example of the juntas of

DISSATISFATTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY-

PUBLIC WORKS-RECOGNITION OF THE PRO-VISONAL GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED

MADRID, Oct. 10 .- The absence of the Democratic party from the Government has been commented on in many quarters, and the Junta of Barcelona have telegraphed to ask why none of this party appear in the Government. Meanwhile the Government are endeav-oring to get the arms back from the people who were so basily supplied from the Government depots. They have succeeded to a large extent, and at present not quite 12,000 of the people are armed. There can be no doubt that some of them have been disappointed. There were not a few who expected to sack some of the great houses, and yesterday there was a very unpleasant incident. The secretary of Gonzalez Eravo, Schor Perris Ruz, was attacked in the street near his own house, which is near the Puerti del Sol, and was severely hurt. A cry for his death was given, and he was only saved by the interference of Gen. Prim, who, being in the Hotel de Paris, had seen what was going on, and went out to the people, to whom he said that he came to give histry. the interference of Gen. Prim, who, being in the Hotel de Paris, had seen what was going on, and went out to the people, to whom he said that he came to give liberty and not to injure others. He got the man from the people, and got lift safely into the Puerto del Soi from the balcony, of which both he and Schor Rivero, the President of the Revolutionary Junta, afterward addressed the people and urged them to remember that many of the papers urged the abolition of the penalty of death for political offenses, a course which was quite inconsistent with their tunulmous mode of action, and with their infliction in this way of personal injuries. Schor Revere urged them to observe order, to be self denying and trusful. The people cheered the popular speakers and retired. Schor Ruiz has been hurt seriously, but is not thought to be in danger.

The Government have done well so far in giving work to those out of employ, as there is a great deal to be done, and they will be enabled to use a great deal of the at present unemployed force of the metropolis and neighborhood. Cortain capitalisis in the city have lent to the Government a sum of about 20,000,000 of reals, that is to say, above a million doilars, for this purpose, and they was communiced by respecting certain works which had

at present memployed this in the city have lent to the Government a sum of about 20,000,000 of reals, that is to say, above a million dollars, for this purpose, and they have commenced by reopening certain works which had been neglected, finishing incompleted Government buildings, &c. There is as yet plenty to do, beside private works, in the way of which the corrout character of the late Government had always thrown difficulties.

There is in Spain an immense field for the profitable employment of capital, if any kind of security can be offered for the tranquil enjoyment of the profitable employment of capital, if any kind of security can be offered for the tranquil enjoyment of the fruits of your labor. A company some years since made a cand, at a distance of something under not miles from Madrid, to supply a valley with water for irrigating their land. The canal was completed and was full of water, but the people would not pay to have it sent over the land. "Not God had always sent rath when needed." A drouth came; still they would not pay. The cera began to turn yellow, though but six inches nigh; still they would not buy the water. They went to church, brought out they virgin, gorgeously dressed, to show her the land; offered service on the spot—no rain came. Again they held a procession on the land; still no rain. They cursed the Virgin at length; but cursing and blessing proved equally efficacious, and, at length, barely in time to save their crops from dying, they bought the water. The crops of that year and the contrast between the success of the irrigated ground and the failure of that which could not be reached by the canal was something in the eyes of the peasantry. Something has been done also to introduce steam cultivation, but it may be said that the soil of Spain is as yet a mine unwashed, while among her mountains lie treasures of undeveloped wealth. There is as yet a great want of reads, but them misgovernment of the country and the waste of public money has hitherto prevented the development

At present all is quiet here, and there seems good reason to expect that the Government will be able to carry on affairs till the new Constitution can be some way settled. The Hon. Mr. Hale, Minister of the United States, waited

esterday on the Provisional Government to recognize in the part of the Government of the United States the

on the part of the Government of the United States the existing condition of things here. He addressed Gen. Serrano at some length, and congratulated the Spanish nation on the success of the revolution.

Gen Serrano returned thanks to the Minister for the sentiments which he had expressed, and expressed himself happy that the United States had been the first power to recognize the new situation of things in Spain.

The Marquis of Novaliches is in great danger, and his wound has begun to bled afresh.

wound has begun to bied afresh.
Yesterday they had a bail fight here, which was made
the occasion for sundry short speeches by the bull-lighters in favor of the new government of liberty, which
were loudly applauded. The whole passed off very

GEN. ESPARTERO'S LETTER.

The following is the letter in which Gen. Espartero gives his adhesion to the Provisional Government of Spain :

ment of Spain:

Logrono, Oct. 11, 1868.

To His Excellency the Duke du La Torro.

My Honored Friend: I return you and your colleagues in the Ministry my warmest thanks for the esteem and affection which you manifest toward me in your honored communication of yesterday. Everybody knows what is my sole aspiration. Moreover, I need not repeat, what every one is already aware of, my determination with respect to the Government which has just been constituted under your Presidency. That Government, I cannot doubt, will have the support both of my own friends and of all who desire to witnegs the triumph of the principle of national severeignty in all its manifestations—a symbol of the glorious revolution commenced at Casiz—and which bone have more interest in defending, under the critical circumstances in which the country is placed, than the authors themselves. Accept, along with all your colleagues, the expression of my sincere regard, and reckon on the assistance of your devoted servant.

Haldanere Espairlero.

The expollution and the Church. THE REVOLUTION AND THE CHURCH.

The Star of the 15th says: The policy of the Janta in bolohing the privileges of religious orders and suppressng the Jesuits has awakened the most extreme hopes of the Democratic party. The distinguished Republican leader, Fernande Garrido, the author of the best book on Contemporary Spain, has published a manifesto of which a copy has just reached us, entitled "La Revolucion Religiosa." In this stirring appeal Garrido calls upon his countrymen to crush without delay "that canning and aggressive reptile, the Elack Power" that is, the priestly influence, "the fracconcitable enemy of the liberty of nations." The policy which Garrido urgos Spain to adopt in its integrity is a sweeping one; it includes freedom of worship for all sects; the Cavourian ideal, a free Church in a free State; the establishment of registration and civil marriage; the assumption by the State of the propertity which is now possessed by the Church, and a proportion attractuoin in the burden of taxation. Garrido aspects to the examples of Switzerland and the United States for proof that the principles which he recommends are both just and practicable. Without the accomplishment of the religious revolution, he concludes, the results of the political revolution which has just been effected will be anilified, and it will be impossible to come to any satisfactory solution of the problems of economical reform. There is much that is foreible and true in Garrido's argument, but Spanish statesmen cannot safety break all at once with the whole masse of the national traditions. It is 'mpossible cader, Fernanda Garrido, the author of the best book Spanish statesmen cannot safely break all at once with the whole mass of the national traditions. It is impossible to go back; it is impossible to stand still; but it is perilous to advance too rashly.

ADVANCES OFFERDO.
Saveral English, Spanish, French, and German banking houses have affected to advance important sums to the Provisional Government.

THE NEW REBELLION.

KENTUCKY. RECORD OF A MONTH. [PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27, 1868. In the Counties of Trigg, Ballard, Hickman, Fulton, McCracken, Graves, Marshall, and Calloway armed and masked bands of men, known as Regulators, Lynchmen, and Ku-Kinx, exercise unhwited sway is nearly every part of the district, and in several places of the Jackson Purchase the colored population has almost entirely disappeared, many of them having settled on the northern bank of the Ohio, because they have been threatened, whipped, and shot by these bands. It is easy to conceive of the misery thus inflicted on these poor

threatened, whipped, and shot by these bands. It is easy to conceive of the misery thus infleted on these poor colored people, who, without means, have been cultivating farms on shares, and now lose either the fruits of their labor or their lives. White Union men have suffered also, even men in the employ of the Government, in the Freedmen's Bureau, and officers of the United States Courts and Internal Revenue Department, have been stoned, shot at, and have suffered every description of insult, and in many instances, while performing their duty, barely escaped with their lives.

Daring the month of September five Freedmen were mordered in this State, or I should say that number of murders came to my notice, and it is highly probable that some occurred of which I am not advised. On the night of Aug. 20 two white men in Concord entered the house of a negro family, and in cold blood, without provocation, murdered four of its inmates. These murderers fortunately were brought before the U. S. Court. On Sanday, Aug. 16, near Carlisie, a colored boy, 12 years old, was deliberately she and skilled by a white inan. In the case the civil author: the slischarged the murderer on the plea of "accidental shooting." In Frankfort on the lat day of September a young colored weman was maltreated in the most outrageous manner by a policeman, her arm being broken in three places. No provocation was given by the girl, and the officer did not even claim that he was acting in the discharge of his duty as policeman. It is his heaved that this was done to prevent the colored people of that section from holding a school there. In Pike County two discharged Union soldiers (white) were recently taken from their homes and badly whipped by an armed party of Rebels styling thouselves "K. K. K. Many Union men of the County have been warned to leave their homes, or they would be killed. On sept. 3, near Lebanon, Ky., a rape was committed upon a colored woman. An employé of the Eureau while in Cadle, og Sept. 22, was assaulted by six or cigat m woman. 22, was assaulted by six or cight men, who beat his with their flats, kicked min, &c., &c., and he was old red to leave the town in six hours, or suffer the consequence, and not return on pain of being hanged. This man was there for the purpose of organizing a school for freedmen. On the might of Oct. 12, a band of "Kar-Kinx" formly entered the residence of two colored men heat Stanfor, Ky., and ordered them out, threatening to bang them. One of the colored men, in self-defoare, killed one of the gang and wounded two more, after which he tescaped. A freedmen's school-house at toock Spring, Ky., was burned by about 50 returned Robel soldiers about Aug. 8, 188.

I might enumerate outrages of a mider type—cough to fill a column, but only speak of some of the worst to life the column but only speak of some of the worst to let the people living in sections where law and order prevail, know something of life in Kentucky—for the Robel papers in this State do not publish these matters.

SOUTH CAROLINA. THE ASSASSINATION OF THE REV. B. F. RAN-DOLPH.

From the Charleston Christian Advocate. We are called upon to record one of the

We are called upon to record one of the most daring and cold-blooded murders that ever darkened the pages of history, committed upon the person of one of the members of our Conference. The Rev. B. P. Randolph was, on the 17th task, assassinated, in open day, while traveling by public conveyance. He was upon a lecturing tour in one of the upper counties of the State. He lectured at Abbeyville on the 18th Inst., and left on Friday morning to go to Anderson, where he was to lecture in the evening. When he you upon the Groraville train at Hodge's station, he put his carpet-bag and shawl on a seat, and then returned to the platform of the car to speak to a colored man. While cas short from behind by three rufflans, simultaneously, and fell dead, the shots taking effect in his head, lung, and bowels. These murderors came to the denot of borse-back, and immediately after committing the dead, a mounted their horses and rode quietly away. The report is that they are unknown and cannot be dentified. This speaks for itself, when it is remembered that the dead was committed in open day, with the usual throng of passengers on the cars and around the depot. No cas starts in pursuit, and all seem to concede that the less was committed in open day, with the usual throng of passengers on the cars and around the depot. No cas starts in pursuit, and all seem to concede that the last limit, with appropriate religious errices, a vast conceurse of people fellowing them to the grave. Mr. Randolph was born in Keutage, and characted at Oberlin, enjoying the advantages of section would afford him a greater opportunity for instances that he teld opened by the M. L. Church in the section would afford him a greater opportunity for instances with the Presbyterian Church. Having received the appointment of cannotation was the conference of the Sorth Carolina Conference, he felt that the field opened by the M. L. Church in the section would afford him a greater opportunity for instances with the Presbyterian Church. Having received the appoin Assistant Superintendent of Education in this State next appointment by the Conference was to Color Although he was connected with our Conference, I ceived no fund from our Missionary Society. When Charleston Advocate was started, he held to it the rel of an assistant editor, in which he was continued the resignation of the entire editorial corps in and tion of the appointment of an editor, as arranged blast General Conference. At the time of his deat Randoiph was a member of the State Source and tenan of the Republican State Control Committee these official positions he was doing goed service for race and the cause of human rights. He took into which he occupied in connection was the pointerests of the State, from a sense of duty water could not well resist from the peculiar state of positions here.

MURDER OF A JUDGE OF ELECTION IN CLASS We learn from The Kansas City Journal

residence of one of the Board of Registration of County, though fortunately without faint effect owner, and now we are called upon to announce cold-blooded murder.

TEXAS.

THE REBELLION'S LEADERS STILL AT THE POLITI-CAL OAR-THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: THE TRIBUNE has already made known to its readers the reasons why the people of Texas carnot vote in the approaching election. The order of Get Ecynolds, suppressing the intended election by the Set monr and Blair Rebels, has produced little surprise. The monr and Biar Rebeis, has produced afthe surprise. To treasonable purpose of voting under the law "to cleak President and vice President of the Confederate States of America," and in face of a law of Congress which declare that the vote shall not be counted, was so transpared that the outery against the commanding general commands little respect. The effort to make it appear has Reynolds acted under the orders of Gen. Grant in the premises is too absurd for belief. Gen. Reynolds as men all over the State assembling and declaring that they "asked the votes of all men in the State who such the latest of the votes," by which they meant these one. they "asked the votes of all men in the State who may to be allowed to vote," by which they meant those only who engaged in the Rebelhen, their sympathiaes, all none others. They openly denied the binding solution of the XIVth Amendment of the Constitution, and know they contended that the disqualification of Rebel gelecting the contended that the disqualification of Rebel gelecting the contended that the disqualification of Rebel gelecting to the same and all the strong and all the strong and all the same and the regular the commanding general to do so, and upon it failure they prepared a procumation with all the "whiercases" of the ceichrated proclamation of the sixty one conspirators of 1860" who called a convention "whereases" of the celebrated proclamation of the sixty one conspirators of 1860" who called a convenient to overthrow Houston's State Government, and to pass the Secession ordinance. This proclamation, for the Presidential election, was signed by the "Chairman and Secretary of the Democracy of Texas" (two of the most truemlent and intolerant Rebeis of Texas), and it was definited with the revolutionary act of 1860, in all its directions, for an election without official machinery. And, as a part of the programme. Gen. Keynolds had ap-

peaceably or forcibly, as the exigency might The General was, therefore, left no course but quietly by and see freamon organized and electors chosen under the same inscriber which Texas coled for Danish 18cl, or elect to men inscribe the land of the Same inscriber which Texas coled for Danish 18cl, or elect the same inscriber the land of distriction and desorder." He chose the lane of duty and Itrust he has at least deferred another civil war. The here contry of the same sheets which so lately fluored the names of Day's and Stephens shows how much most tolerant is the Government of the United States that was the Confederacy. Let the Rebel sympathizes North make the most of this suppression of the ticket in Texas. Only force them to precent the facts as they are. Those facts as they are those facts are plain and simple. The constitution declares that the States shall provide how electors shall be apposited; and it also disqualifies certain parties from saving as electors. The Legislature of Texas, in 1869, provided that the people should choose the electors; but the Legislature of Fresident and Vice-Precident of the Confederate States," and under that haw those cogasted in the seature book, and no providen for the "election for Fresident and Vice-Precident of the Confederate States," and under that haw those cogasted in the war against the United States voted for Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens. That haw still stands unrepeated on the statute book, and no provision has been under fer choosing electors by the people. And yet these same Reach lenders were running a ticket of Rebel Colonels and leaser officers, all of whom were disqualited, save perhaps one, who did not discover what clever fellows the Rebels were until the war was over. If the Copperheads can make anything out of this fact, let them smoke it in their pipes. They may disregard the preparations to fight against the Constitutional amendments and the laws of Congress, if they are unwilling to believe the truth.

I cannot but regard it as exceedingly undertunale that Texas cannot vote in the Presidential election. With a fair electi quietly by and see treason organized and electors conder the same line under which Terms coled for Da